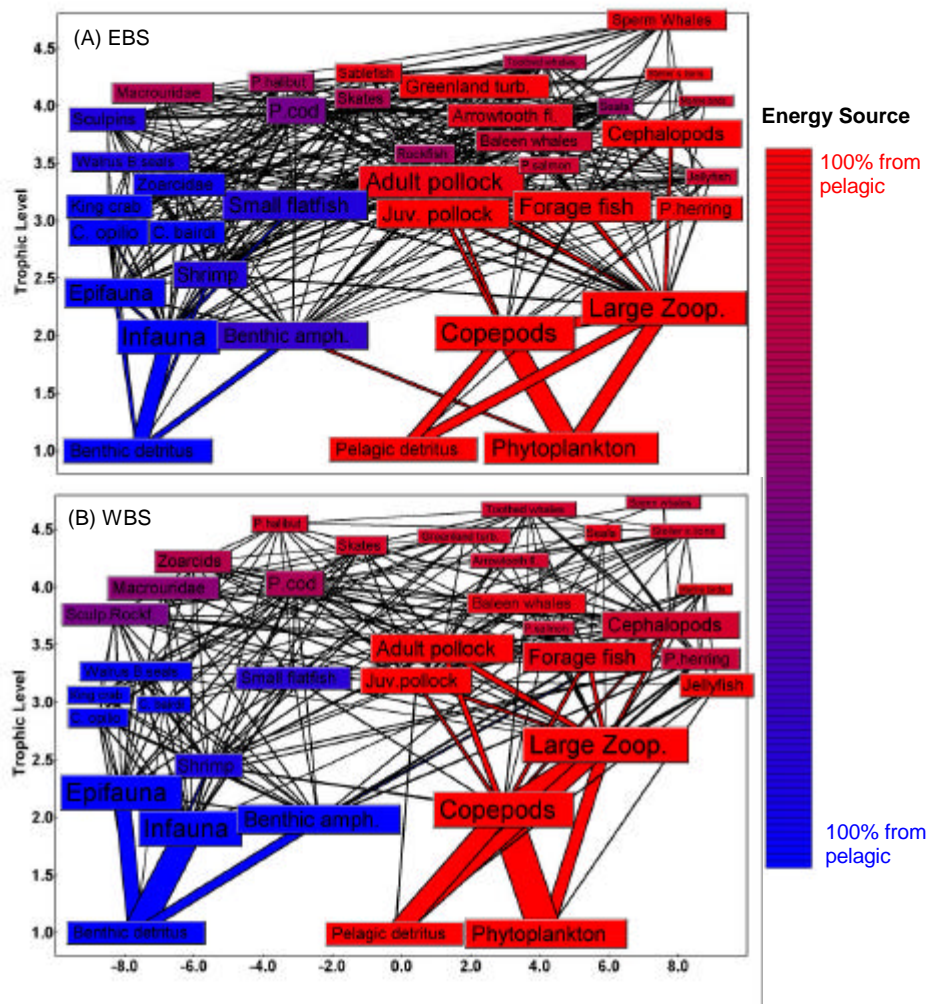
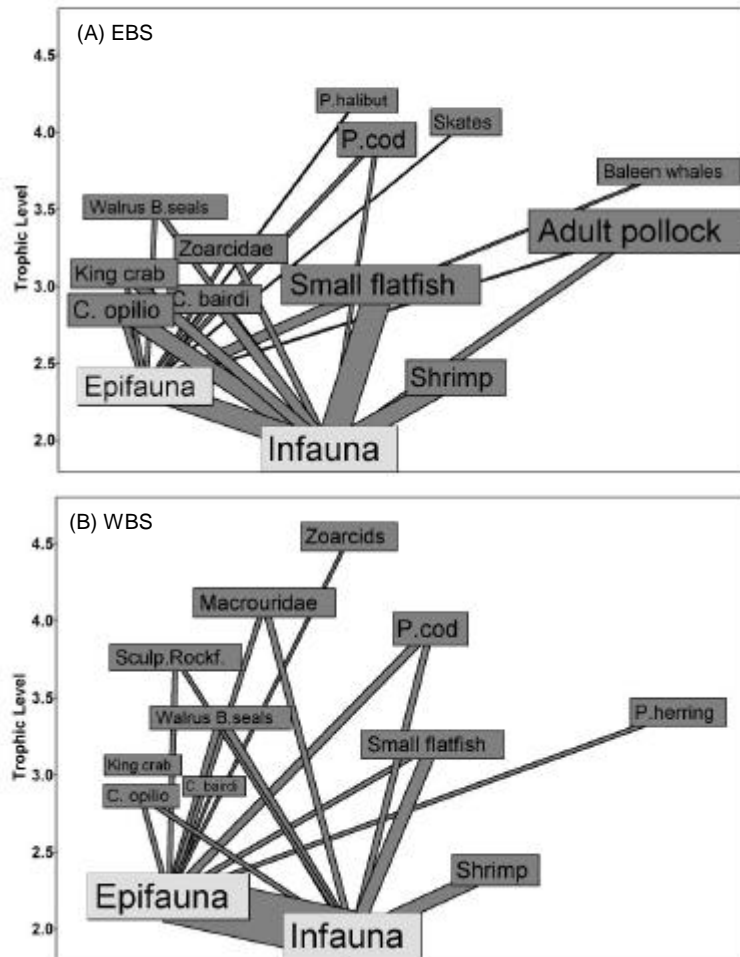


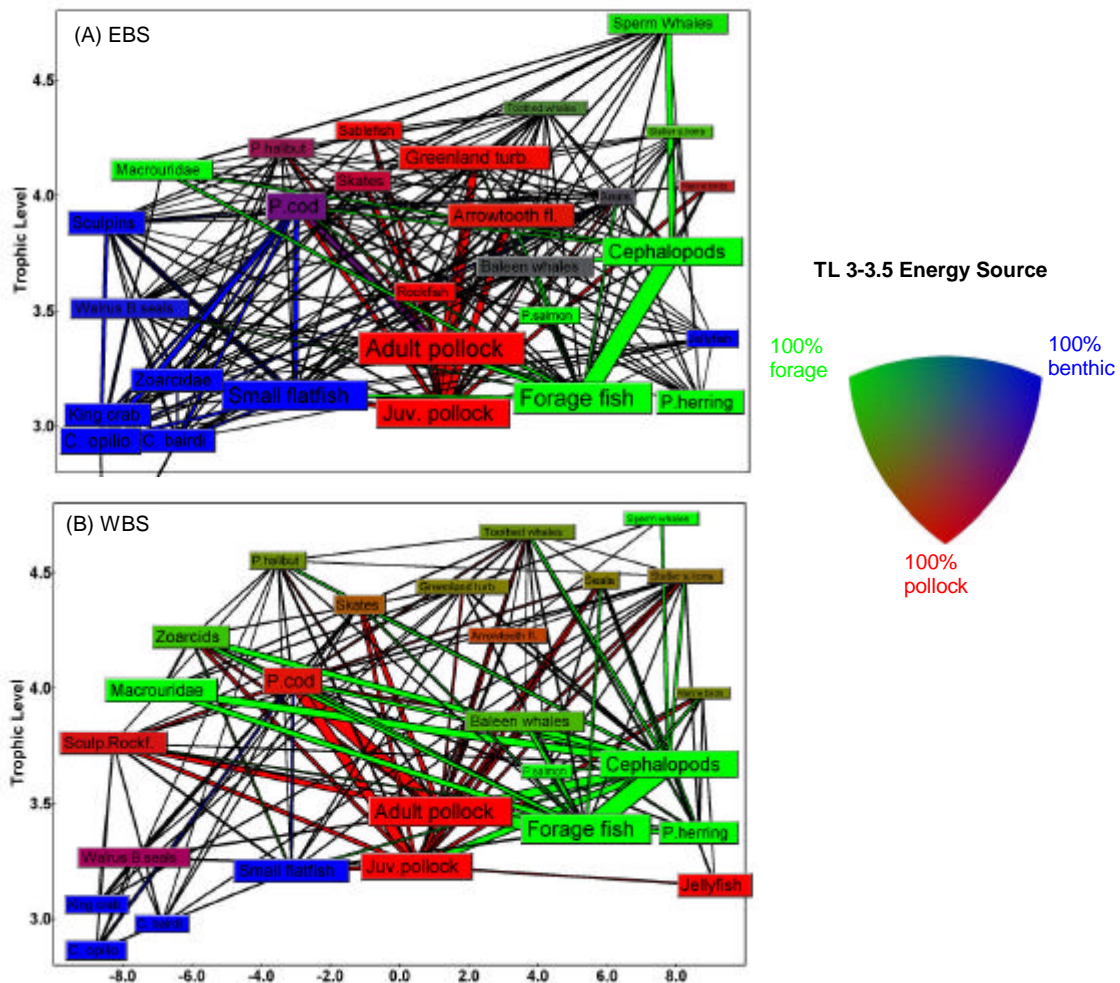
**Figure 1.** WBS/EBSh Biomass density ( $t/km^2$ ), log scale. Black bars show higher biomass in the WBS, white bars show higher biomass in the EBS. (\*) indicated biomass balanced by top-down demand.



**Figure 2.** The proportion of energy flow into each compartment above Trophic Level 1 ultimately deriving from pelagic sources (phytoplankton and pelagic detritus; red) or benthic sources (benthic detritus; blue). (A) eastern Bering Sea shelf; (B) western Bering Sea shelf. Box and text size is proportional to log(biomass) of each compartment, while the area of each connection link is proportional to the volume of flow.



**Figure 3.** A subsection of the (A) EBS and (B) WBS benthic food webs, showing the major predators of infauna and epifauna. Box and text size is proportional to  $\log(\text{biomass})$  of each compartment, while the area of each connection link is proportional to the volume of flow.



**Figure 4.** Proportion of energy flow into each compartment above Trophic Level 3.5 which passed through trophic level 3-3.5 by way of pollock compartments (adult and juvenile; red); other pelagic forage fish (forage fish and herring, green); and benthic compartments (crab and small flatfish, blue). Energy not passing directly through these TL 3 compartments (for example, direct flow from zooplankton to trophic level 4+) are not shown. (A) eastern Bering Sea shelf; (B) western Bering Sea shelf.